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upon his feet. He stooped to spring. The distracted mother could keep still no longer. She rushed up the steep ascent with the energy of despair, reckless of the danger, thinking only of her son. The rocks crumbled and slipped beneath her feet, yet she fell not. The sharp rocks cut her flesh, but she heeded it not. On, on she struggled in her agony.

The ferocious creature paused for a moment when he heard the wretched mother's approach. True to his nature, he sprang at the boy. He barely touched the crag, and fell backward as Hannah ascended the opposite side.

"Ah!" said she laughing deliciously, "the panther must try it again before he parts us, my boy; but we won't part," and sinking on her knees before him, she fondly folded him to her breast, bathing his young forehead with her tears.

Unalterable in his ferocity, and the manner of gratifying it, the panther again sprang from his former situation. This time he was more successful. His fore foot struck the edge of the crag. "He will kill us, mother, he will kill us!" The animal struggled to bring his body on the mother's face. "Go away! go away!" shrieked Hannah, boarse with horror; "you shan't have my child." Closer—still closer he came, his red eyes flashing fury, and the thick panting of his breath coming in her face.

She hears the faint report of firearms from the gulph below. The panther's foot-hold falls, his sharp claws loosen from the rock, and the baffled beast rolled howling down the precipice, at the feet of Josiah Eaton.

The sun's last rays gleamed brightly on a little group at the mouth of the gorge. They were on their knees—the mother's bleeding hands over the head of her son, and the voice of prayer going to the Guardian for all His mercy in thwarting the PANTHER'S LEAP.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

We find in the New York Express the following abstract of this Report—and lay it before our readers:—

The Navy of the United States is composed of 11 ships of the line, 15 frigates of the first class, and 2 of the second, 18 sloops of war, 2 brigs, 4 schooners, and 4 steamers; besides 3 store ships, 3 receiving vessels, and 5 small schooners.

The squadron now in the Mediterranean consists of the Brandywine, the Fairfield, and the Preble. In the Pacific Ocean, the frigate United States, the sloop St. Louis, Yorktown, Cayuse, and Dale, and the schooner Shark.

The St. Louis, Commander Forest, was ordered to cruise in the Gulf, and along the coast of California, and the services of Capt. Forest on the coast, are spoken of as highly creditable. The Shark, Lieut. Bigelow, was ordered to cruise on the coast of Upper Peru, and the Secretary says the trust reposed in Lieut. Bigelow, has been discharged in a very satisfactory manner. The sloop Yorktown was despatched in May last to the Sandwich and Friendly Islands to protect the whale fisheries, but no intelligence has been received from her. The conduct of the whole squadron has been highly satisfactory to the Department.

An increase of the squadron in the Pacific is urged, and the establishment of a naval post at some point of our territory bordering upon that ocean, and another naval depot at the Sandwich Islands.

On the coast of Brazil are stationed the frigates Potomac, sloop Concord, Marion and Decatur, and schooner Enterprise.

In the West Indies, the Macedonian, sloop Levant and Warren.

In the East Indies, frigate Constellation and sloop Boston.

The last advices from the Exploring Expedition were, Nov. 24th 1840. The squadron were at the Sandwich Islands, undergoing repairs. It is expected to return early in the summer of 1842.

A squadron of small schooners has for some time co-operated with the army in Florida, and has rendered important service.

The brig Consort, Lieut. Powell, completed a survey of the coast from the bay of Apalachicola to the mouth of the Mississippi in June last, and has since been engaged in surveying the South Shoals of Nantucket.

The brig Dolphin, Commandant Bell, and schooner Grampus, Lieut. Paine, have returned from their second cruise on the coast of Africa. The operations of these vessels have been highly valuable in protecting trade and preventing the traffic in slaves.

The brig Dolphin, Lieut. McKen, has been despatched to the coast of New Grenada, to redress the outrage committed upon American citizens.

The steamers Missouri and Mississippi are nearly ready for service, and will form part of the home squadron.

Orders have been given for the construction of three steamers of medium size, for a first class sloop, and three small vessels of war.

The balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Naval Hospital Fund, is \$217,907 53. Average annual increase of the fund since January, 1836, \$27,223 67; and an investment of the surplus is recommended.

Of the appropriation for suppressing the slave-trade, \$4,365 14 remains unexpended. A re-appropriation of this, and an addition of \$3000 is recommended to meet outstanding liabilities.

Under the head of "contingencies not enumerated" there remains of the appropriations of the last three years, the sum of \$9,246 76; of which \$3,246 76 will be carried to the surplus fund on the 1st of January next, if not previously applied to the proper purposes.

The operation of the Apprentice system continues highly encouraging. The number now enlisted is about 1000. An extension of the system is contemplated to give boys in the country an opportunity to join the service without the expense of a journey to the rendezvous on the seaboard.

Great difficulty is experienced in the enlistment of seamen. An extension of benevolent policy, liberal wages punctually paid, and greater security to the rights of the sailors, the Secretary thinks would secure to our ships of war a preference to the merchant service.

Experiments in gunnery and projectiles have been made, and others authorized from which beneficial results are expected. Great pains are taken to procure the best guns which can be obtained in the country.

Measures have been taken for the construction of a steamer on Lake Erie.

The measures taken to preserve the live oak and red cedar timber from depredation are not attended with the desired results, owing to insufficiency of force. A small military force, charged with that especial duty, is believed to be absolutely necessary, assisted by a steamboat with a few marines. The subject is earnestly pressed upon the early attention of Congress.

The efforts to obtain water-rotted American Hemp, have not been successful.

The Secretary considers reform necessary in every part of our naval establishment, and anxious that no time should be lost in the important work, he brings it to the notice of Congress at the earliest day. The first step, he thinks, ought to be the preparation of a full code of laws and the rules for the government and regulation of the naval service. Without this, every other measure of reform will be unavailing. A review is given of the legislation upon the matter, from which it appears that the subject has been before Congress since the year 1832, but that nothing has been accomplished.

The Report of the Board of Navy Commissioners on the subject of Rules and Regulations for the Navy, approved by Mr. Paulding, is now submitted to Congress, but Mr. Upsher says he cannot recommend them, and suggests that they be again submitted for revision. The Secretary speaks in strong terms of the evils resulting from the want of a proper naval code.

The subject next in importance, he says, is a re-organization of the Navy Department, so as to allow the Head of the Department to devote more time and attention to the great interests of the service.

An increase of the navy is strongly urged, and the Secretary enters into a forcible argument to show its necessity and importance.

The importance of steamers in the services is urged, and the policy of constructing them by private enterprise as packet ships, to be furnished to the government when required, is recommended.

The Secretary reviews, with anxious desires for its success, the recommendation made by his predecessors for higher grades of rank in the Navy, and he urges more rapid advancement in the service.

He urges the propriety of training a suitable band of officers, and the establishment of a Naval School.

A large addition to the marine corps is deemed necessary.

Reforms are suggested in the situation of professor of mathematics now employed in the service.

Larger estimates for the year are made than usual, and the Secretary gives at length the reasons upon which they are asked.

From the New Bedford Register.

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE.

"The avenging hour will at last come. It cannot be that our free nation will long endure the vulgar dominion of ignorance and profligacy. You will live to see the law re-established. These banditti will be scourged back to their caverns. The penitentiary will claim its fugitives, and the only remembrance which history will preserve of them is the energy with which you resisted and defeated them."

Such was the language of Nicholas Biddle in 1835. The patriot Jackson, with that sagacity which so strikingly marks his character, had discovered the insecurity of the United States Bank as a depository of public revenue, and removed the treasure of the nation to other hands. Satisfied of the dangerous tendency of a central moneyed power, he had vetoed the re-charter of the Bank, and the people had triumphantly sustained him in his action. The Bank party was exasperated, and in its madness the most reckless denunciation was heaped upon the head of the old hero, and those who dared to sustain the position he had assumed. Nor was this the worst. The capitol was threatened with besiegement, unless the demands of the money power were complied with, and even the personal safety of the President was assailed and endangered. All this while, the most extravagant laudations were showered upon Nicholas Biddle. In him was said to be concealed all the financial knowledge of the Union, and to him the people were pointed as a physician competent to heal the maladies of the body politic. Services of plate were presented to him, and if he visited a distant city, his entry was amid the peans and *Io triumphs* of the paper money bankers. The ardent desire of the whole Whig party was to behold him at the head of the Treasury Department, and he above all others was declared to be the only man suitable for the station. Volumes would not suffice to record the denunciations which were poured upon the name of Andrew Jackson, and the unqualified paenegyric lavished upon Nicholas Biddle.

A few years have passed away. Nicholas Biddle is present, by the Grand Jury of the very city which was the scene of his frequent triumph, before one of its petty courts, as a common cheat; and an order is demanded by an inquest of his peers to place him in the criminal's box, as a *scoundrel and thief*. This is Nicholas Biddle—the great financier—he, who declared war against his country—defied the constituted authorities of the Union, and threatened to stop the wheels of Government, unless his demands were satisfied! And it is for no new deed that he is thus arraigned. The crimes of which he stands accused, were committed while he was in the pride of his power. He is as honest now as

he was when he pronounced the denunciation placed at the head of this article, and now so singularly applicable to himself. He is the same man—unchanged—and as worthy of public triumph now as then.

But how triumphantly are the purposes and motives of Gen. Jackson vindicated in its result! How nobly has he stood the tempest of invective and denunciation and calumny poured upon him, by the advocates of the Bank! We have often been struck with the earnest feeling and solemnity of the concluding paragraph of his protest against the resolution of a Federal Senate, censuring him for the removal of the public deposits, but never has it appeared to breathe so noble and patriotic a spirit as now, when time has vindicated and placed beyond even the shadow of a doubt, the motives which dictated that act. We cannot better conclude these hasty observations than by quoting the passage in question:—

"The resolution of the Senate contains an imputation upon my private character; and as it must stand forever on their journals, I cannot close this substitute for that defence which I have not been allowed to present in the ordinary form, without remarking, that I have lived in vain, if it be necessary to enter in a formal vindication of my character and purpose from such an imputation. In vain do I bear upon my person, enduring memorials of that contest in which American liberty was purchased—in vain have I since periled property, fame, and life, in defence of the rights and privileges so dearly bought—in vain am I now without a personal aspiration, or the hope of individual advantage, encountering responsibilities and dangers, from which by mere inactivity in relation to a single point, I might have been exempt—if any serious doubts can be entertained as to the purity of my purpose and motives. If I had been ambitious, I should have sought an alliance with that powerful institution, which even now aspires to no divided empire. If I had been venal, I should have sold myself to its designs—had I preferred personal comfort and official ease to the performance of my arduous duty, I should cease to molest it. In the history of conquerors and usurpers, never in the fire of youth, not in the vigor of manhood, could I find an attention to lure me from the path of duty; and now, I shall scarcely find an inducement to commence their career of ambition, when gray hairs and a decaying frame, instead of inviting to toil and battle, call me to the contemplation of other worlds, where conquerors cease to be honored, and usurpers expire their crimes. The only ambition I can feel, is to acquit myself to Him to whom I must soon render an account of my stewardship, to serve my fellow men, and live respected and honored in the history of my country. No: the ambition which leads me on, is an anxious desire and a fixed determination, to return to the people unimpaired, the sacred trust they have confided to my charge—to heal the wounds of the constitution and preserve it from further violation; to persuade my countrymen, so far as I may, that it is not in a splendid government, supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratical establishments, that they will find happiness, or their liberties protection; but in a plain system, void of pomp—protecting all, and granting favors to none—dispensing its blessing like the dews of Heaven, unseen and unfeeling, save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce. It is such a government that the genius of our people requires—such a one only under which our states may remain for ages to come, united, prosperous, and free. If the Almighty Being who has hitherto sustained and protected me, will but vouchsafe to make my feeble powers instrumental to such a result, I shall anticipate with pleasure the place to be assigned me in the history of my country, and die contented with the belief that I have contributed, in some small degree, to increase the value and prolong the duration of American liberty."

MR. WISE LETTER.

A letter of Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, replying to an invitation to be present at a late public dinner given to Mr. Gilmer of Va. by some of his constituents, has just been published by the Madisonian. It is a violent philippic against the Clay Dictatorship, which he handles literally "without glove." We subjoin a few extracts from it, which will enable our readers to judge very correctly of its general tone.—Argus.

It thus describes the Dictatorship—
"A Congressional Dictatorship, bold, selfish, arbitrary, and itself tyrant, arrogantly assuming to preside over both the whig party and the President of its choice, constituting not a majority of that party in the two Houses, and representing but a lean minority of the whole people of the Nation, domineering to rule the present, and overreaching in its ambition to promote a particular candidate for future power and place, has undertaken to excommunicate your representative and his friends as heretics and traitors, simply because they would not acknowledge that fidelity to the whig party was fealty to a certain President apparent and his Federal principles, and because they esteemed the country, the constitution, and the rights of conscience far more sacred than all political pretensions, and all the professions or passions of their blindly devoted partisan followers."

The following, too, tells some plain truths:—
Gilmer and his friends have, not in derision of him, but of Old Virginia's '08 Republican doctrine, been nicknamed 'Abstractionists,' and laughed at as less in number than a 'Corporal's guard.' Yes! the first salutation which met the Virginia Whigs amidst the hearty greetings of a victorious party, at the meeting of Congress after the election in November last, was, 'Ah! we are strong enough without the whigs of Virginia, and are rejoiced that she has voted against us and that we are not to be embarrassed by her peculiar opinions!' I quote the very words, and your representative heard them at the same time I did, and from the same magnificent personage. If the Republicans are abstractionists, the Nationals are surely Intelligibles. It was wonderful to me that

they were still, notwithstanding all their severe teachings, so unphilosophical as to suppose that their creed and course could ever, in a popular Government like ours, be free from the embarrassments of Republican opinions. They may try their best to escape from them, but they can never hope to rise without a sufficiency of their leave to leave the whole lump. The Whig party itself could never have risen without this leave, and without it must fall. I thought that the Guard around the Constitution might be less than a Corporal's in Congress, but I know well that politicians were not the people, and that it would prove a 'host of freedom' and a 'host of God' in the country. And the late elections everywhere

sure enough, are the elegy of the Dictatorship! This is not the first time that the stone rejected by the builders has become the chief of the corner. It only wanted enough to raise the standard of Republican liberty for the popular masses to rally around it, and though few, the Guard were many enough to wave that banner upon the outer wall. They have been accused of mercenary motives. 'There is not one of them who has not publicly renounced the spoils, who has not proudly refrained from seeking and refused to accept office whilst in the representative service, and who has not promptly declined when it has been offered. Can the regulars of the dictatorship say as much? Count their applications on file; and oh!—how many more infinite it would be to run up the fawning sycophancy, the crouching servility, the beggarly sacrifice of manly pride and independence of many of those who proffered their aid, and all that they were, for place until it was denied; and then turned to vent the spleen of their disappointment as bitterly upon the President as they had before volunteered their curses upon his foes, and are now the most venomous among the malignant who rail and rage at him for treachery and perfidy! And these, not of the legion of locusts who came up from the land on the 4th of March; but more cadaverous and hungry and wolfish still, they are not, the lowest or the least of those who presume to speak for the great Whig party, in the language of disinterested patriots, as magnates of the land.

The following refers to Ewing's Bill, and Clay's first opposition to it:

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Ewing himself proposed a plan, which he recommended to Congress, as one which would conduct our finances and commerce, equalize exchanges, regulate the currency, and avoid all constitutional difficulties. This was the very best desideratum, if it was what he described it to be; and this was emphatically by a Whig Administration recommended, from the proper Department, said to be acquiesced in by the President, and it was called for by both Houses of Congress. It was justly regarded as the Whig measure of the first moment, and would, as such, have been met and treated, doubtless, by the Opposition or Van Buren party. It was called Mr. Ewing's bill. It came from under his heavy hand, but it no sooner came, than it was met at the threshold of the Senate with a scowl and a sneer, and was denounced as a "risky concern." By whom? Benton? No. Buchanan? No. Calhoun? No. No Opposition Senator was given time to do justice, or even to study his reason for so doing. Every man of them was saved the individual task by another and far different order of politician. It was literally scouted by one who had won the subjugation of Great Pacificator, by acting well in times past the part of conciliation and compromise—by one who, though of late, since the election of Harrison and his decease, had seemed to forget his occupation and the foundation of his fame—who has lost his temper in council and his tone in debate—by one who has shown a new and opposite character in a majority, to any he ever before exhibited in a minority—magnificent in the latter, but dangerous in the former—by one who has caused some of his friends to change their opinion of him, by his being in a position to slow the world what he would do had he the power, by one, of whom it is severe enough to add, that to make him admired and his great qualities shine, he must be ever kept down in a minority, for the moment the weights are taken off the springs of his vaulting ambition, his head flies into the clouds.

The following comment on Mr. Wise's letter is taken from the Washington Globe.

Mr. Cushing came forward at the close of the extra session, and bore his testimony against the doings of the Whigs, (his brethren,) not only in their legislation, but in their caucuses.

Mr. Cushing went beyond our editorial surmises, and gave positive proof, avowing that he had himself been driven, by the caucus drill, to support obnoxious measures, which he took occasion to condemn as soon as he put off his party trammels.

Mr. Wise opens this session with a counter manifesto to the Whig address, which called out Mr. Cushing's. He throws the latter into the shade. The Virginia philippic makes the Massachusetts exposition wear the appearance of a literary and forbearance. Both together reduce the editorials of the Globe, which the Whigs denounce for excessive redictive party asperity, to a tameness by comparison, which we are mortified to think may argue an insensibility to the wrongs endured by the country, which it was our duty to present to the Democracy in the strongest colors.

TYLER'S PLAN.

The Gazette says that "whatever else may be said of Mr. Tyler's agencies, it is plain they can do no injury" in the way of discounts. We think they can do a great deal of mischief in this way. "I cannot require," says the Journal of Commerce, "much consideration to convince men familiar with business, that such boards or agencies as the President contemplates, would be unfit, in the highest possible degree, to discount exchanges, or loan money in any way. Loans would be the most perfect cover for frauds which could be contrived. If a government officer now embrozzles money, it stands as an embrozzlement; but these treasurers might give to their friends and only be blamed for having been incautious, or unwise in judging of the quality of commercial bills. But not to speak of objections in detail, the plan makes the government a great broker, competing in the market for premiums with

the citizens. The funds of the nation would in this way be speedily invested in bad debts, and a state of things brought about which would certainly make us laugh at ourselves."

RIGHT OF SEARCH.

The Correspondence between Lord Palmerston and our Minister to Great Britain, concerning the detention of American vessels, which has just been published in the Washington papers, is too long for our columns, but we subjoin a brief analysis of its argument from the N. Y. Post.

"One of the most singular circumstances (says the Globe) connected with this engrossing question is, that although Mr. Stevenson began his demonstrations against the British attacks on the American flag as far back as the month of Nov., during which the elections brought the present Administration into power, yet he had not received at the close of his mission, from the present authorities of his Government, a word of instruction in regard to the rights which he felt it his duty to maintain. And yet it will be seen from the message, that not another foreign power was thought of doing this whole period by this Administration but that of England. The public will be surprised to find that our great ally, France—that Russia—Austria—all the States of Europe are overlooked in the message; a thing without precedent in any similar state paper—and that the whole of that portion of it in which our Secretary of State always submits to the country the condition of our foreign relations, is engrossed in making suggestions, with which he hopes Great Britain will be 'satisfied.'"

From the New York Post.

The first few letters, signed by Lord Palmerston, are taken up with the explanation of special cases of detention and search, which the American Minister had previously brought to his notice. He attempts to show, that in all these cases, the vessels seized were sailing under circumstances which justify the suspicion of their being engaged in the slave trade. He does not pretend that Her Majesty's Naval officers have any right to search American merchantmen; and if, in a few instances, such searches have been made, they were done under mistaken motives of duty, against the recurrence of which orders have been given. But he does claim that merely hoisting a strip of bunting with the United States emblems upon it, does not exempt a vessel from search, when there is reason to suspect her character. Whether she have the real papers of the United States, and be navigated according to law, can only be ascertained by asking, or compelling, her to show her papers; and for that purpose the British cruisers are sent out. To deny the right of search as so explained, would give unlimited license to the trade in slaves.

The rejoinder of Mr. Stevenson, is addressed to Lord Aberdeen, the successor of Lord Palmerston. He complains that the decision of the British government does injustice to the claims of Americans, whose vessels had been detained and injured by the cruisers on the coast of Africa. He regrets, also, that a right altogether indefensible by the principles of national and moral law, had been asserted by that government. He contends that there is no difference between the right of search, which the minister disclaims, and the right to detain and board, which he defends. Indeed, the latter may be regarded as more odious and insulting, and giving place to greater injuries than the former, which is a mere billigerent right not allowed to be enforced in time of peace.

Mr. Stevenson then, by a learned and pertinent citation of the authorities, attempts to show that the power of visitation and detention cannot be rightfully exercised in these cases, according to the laws and usages of nations. The slave-trade, though condemned as a piracy by particular nations, is not contrary to the general law of nations, and its interdiction cannot, therefore, by the ordinary right of visitation, &c. &c. No nation would submit to a power conferring upon another the option to determine upon what conditions it should navigate the ocean in a time of profound peace. What tribunal is to declare the degree and kind of suspicion to be attached to a vessel, to justify the boarding and detaining her? Would it not make every subordinate commander of a British cruiser the judge of important rights? What security would there be for American merchantmen, prosecuting their lawful voyages.

Lord Aberdeen answers by construing the authorities cited by his correspondent. He then states that the British government sincerely desires to respect American vessels, but that it cannot be determined, without resorting to visitation, &c. what vessels are really American; Mr. S., himself, admitting that the slave ships of all nations take advantage of the United States flag. The acknowledged fact of the abuse creates the right of enquiry. He again renounces all pretensions on the part of the British government to visit and search American vessels in time of peace.

Nor is it as American that such vessels are visited. But it has been the invariable practice of the British navy, and as Lord Aberdeen believes, of all navies in the world, to ascertain by visit the real nationality of merchant vessels met with on the high seas, if there be good reasons to apprehend their illegal character. In certain attitudes, and for a particular object, the vessels referred to are visited, not as American, but either as British vessels engaged in an unlawful traffic, and carrying the flag of the United States for a criminal purpose, or as belonging to States which have by treaty conceded to Great Britain the right of search, and which right it is attempted to defeat by fraudulently bearing the protecting flag of the Union; or, finally, they are visited as piratical outlaws, possessing no claim to any flag or nationality whatever. Besides, to admit Mr. Stevenson's doctrine would be virtually to extend a protection to a most abominable traffic.

Mr. Stevenson then replies, *verbatim*, to all the points raised by the British Secretary, reasserting his old positions, and protesting earnestly against the unwarranted assumption of Great Britain. But our limits compel us to close the analysis. The discussion is marked with great ability on

both sides, and we think the United States has reason to rejoice that so intelligent, firm and eloquent a representative was charged with the presentation and enforcement of their views.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, DECEMBER 28, 1841.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

The Secret of English philanthropy (says the Globe) is at length disclosed to the world, in the correspondence between Mr. Stevenson and Lord Palmerston and Aberdeen, recently communicated to Congress. Its object is to force a concession of the right of search from the United States, under the pretence of being indispensable to the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa. This pretext is reinforced by an entire new principle of international law, which, if adopted, will place it in the power of any two nations to barter away the rights of a third, without the latter having a word to say in the business; a principle entirely destructive of all national independence.

The strides which England is making in power, keep pace with the progress of her pretensions. It will be seen from the course of her Government in relation to China, which has received the sanction and applause of the present chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. John Quincy Adams, that she has made war on that people solely because the Emperor exacts from her Minister the performance of a ceremony, to which all other nations have submitted, and which is not held degrading to the highest dignitaries of the Chinese empire. The customs of a country are considered, it seems, ample ground for hostility, and the etiquette of a court sufficient cause for cutting the throats of those who have the misfortune to live in a country where an ambassador must bump his forehead nine times to the ground, when coming into the presence of the Elder Brother to the Moon. It is well for the head of the Apostolic Church that he has relinquished the homage of kissing the toe, or he might be in danger of having his Eternal City battered about his ears, and his inhabitants butchered by thousands, by the pious indignation of "Big John Bull."

But we differ from Mr. Adams in his theory of the origin of the Chinese war. It is justly denominated "the opium war," and originated in a determination on the part of England not only to force on the Government of China, the introduction of a poison, which was destroying its subjects by thousands, but to change those internal commercial regulations, which have for ages past preserved peace with all the world. This is the real cause of the attack on this ancient and pacific empire; and it will be perceived at a glance that it involves a principle equally destructive to the rights of nations, with that broached by the British Ministers in the correspondence with Mr. Stevenson.

It may be worth while to glance at the origin of this claim to the right of search on the coast of Africa. Some years ago, England all at once, as if by a miracle, opened her eyes to the enormity of slavery, every where else except in her own dependencies in the East and West Indies. Being pushed home on the subject of her own offences in this particular, she generously taxed the people twenty millions—the very people to whom that sin would, at this moment, be a means of warding off starvation and misery—for the purpose of freeing her slaves in the latter colonies.

These in the former, amounting only to a few millions, being at a great distance on the other side of the world, probably escaped the recollection of the zealous abolitionists, who, at the time, and since, directed the destinies of this philanthropic empire. That our readers may see how the slave trade is carried on in the British eastern possessions, we will give some extracts from a speech of Lord Brougham, lately delivered in the House of Peers. His Lordship thus quotes from a report of Major Selman to a board of commissioners appointed to investigate these matters, describing the mode in which the slave trade is at this moment, and has been, prosecuted on the coast of Malacca ever since it had the happiness to come under the paternal Government of England. Speaking of the slave traders—"These gangs," says Major Selman, "invariably take their families with them on their expeditions, and the female members of the gangs are employed as inveiglers to win the confidence of the emigrant families they fall in with on the road. They introduce these families to the gang, and they are prevailed on to accompany them to some place suitable to their designs upon them, when the parents are murdered by the men, while the women take care of the children." The object of these treacheries is explained in the following passage from the same document: "After the capture of Burpore, Navoo Sing Brinjwah and four other Byraces, residents of Kuroollah, came to me with four travellers and their four children, and invited me to participate in their murder, which I consented to; and with the assistance of my gang we strangled the whole of them, preserving the lives of the children, whom we sold a Jeipore for 120 rupees, half of which was divided among the members of my gang. After this affair I resolved on selecting for my victims the poorest class of travellers, and murdering them for their children, for whom there was so great a demand in all the great cities." This is only the commencement of the details of a series of atrocities by the leader of a gang of slave dealers, voluntarily given by himself, exhibiting a train of horrible crimes, of which Lord Brougham says: "I have not language, I have no power of speech, wherewith to give utterance to the mingled feelings of pity and horror which must arise in the breast of every man at such atrocities as these."

But, as we before observed, these atrocities occur at a great distance, out of the reach of the observation of the civilized world, and in a region where the trade of the United States does not in the least interfere with that of this philanthropic Government. Besides which, the people murdered or enslaved, the parents who are thus stricken for their children, and the children thus at one blow made orphans and slaves, have neither thick lips, woolly heads, or black skins, they are therefore, beyond the sphere of British sympathy. Be this as it may, England having declared herself the champion of Africa, where she holds the Cape of Good Hope, and upwards of one hundred and fifty miles of the coast adjacent to Sierra Leone, Cape Castle, &c. to which she is constantly adding new acquisitions

by snug little wars with the Ashantes, as well as others who refuse to become subservient to her purposes of trade and ambition—England having placed herself in this imposing attitude, without doubt perceives all the advantages to be derived from her exclusive philanthropy. Under its convenient mask, she can extend her territories in all quarters of the world on pretence of aiding the progress of Christianity and civilization; wheedle or coerce every nation but the United States into a concession of the right of search, and foist into the code of national law, principles fatal to the existence of them all. She has already declared, and acted on the principle in the case of the American slaves wrecked at Bermuda, that the law of nations is subservient to her own internal regulations, and thus robbing citizens of the United States of their property; and now she claims from us the right of search, because it is, she says, necessary to the suppression of the slave trade, and indispensable to the efficacy of her treaties with other nations, to which the United States is not a party.

At this rate, there will soon be no other code of national law but that from time to time propounded by England to the world, to suit her special purposes. China is to be buffeted because she will not swallow John Bull's opium pills; the King of Naples menaced with a blockade, if not bombardment, because he refused to make such a disposition of his sulphur mines as suited the purpose of England; and the right of search enforced against the United States by every petty lieutenant of a British cockboat, under pretence of suppressing a trade in Africa, which, according to the authority of Lord Brougham, exists to a greater extent, accompanied with tenfold atrocities, in her own territories in India. What will be the result of this last pretension we cannot foresee. But with Mr. Adams, chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, Mr. Everett, Minister to England, and Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, we believe we may safely predict that if not yielded to, it will not at least be met in a spirit becoming a great and free people, whose rights are thus grossly assailed.

"By a report of the poor law guardians of one of the districts in England, it was found that the quantity of provision distributed in one week to the wretched applicants was six thousand three hundred and eighty pounds of potatoes, and one pound of bacon."

Quartz.—Is not this a legitimate result of the high in relation to breadstuffs? Her Corn Laws impose so heavy duties on imported breadstuffs for the protection of the home producer, as to place them almost entirely beyond the reach of the poorer classes of the people; and consequently making an immense poorhouse of almost every district, misery and starvation constantly staring them in the face. And this wrong upon the rights of man is perpetrated and countenanced by the rulers of the land for the sake of pampering the pride and bloating up the purses of a set of lazy, loafish, dissipated Land Barons. May the people of the United States forever guard against monopolies of all kinds, and more especially against such as produce the appalling effects of the Corn Laws of England. Let them be on their guard, the wolf is on the walk.

Look out. The Cashier of the New Hampshire Bank, at Portsmouth, has given notice that the charter of that Bank will expire on the third day of January next, and that no provisions are made for the payment of bills after that date.

John Q. Adams' Letter to Dutton J. Pierce, dated Sept. 7, 1835, has recently been re-published in the Madisonian, headed—"Whiggism defined in 1835." This is the letter in which Mr. Adams truly said, "they have no honest principle to keep them together—their only cement is a sympathy of hatred to every man of purer principles than themselves;" and the remark is as true now as it was in 1835.

The 10th inst. was the anniversary of the destruction of the Tea in Boston harbor 68 years ago. There are two survivors in Boston who took an active part in that memorable event, viz.—Col. Henry Purkett, between 70 and 80 years of age, and Samuel Sprague, father of Sprague the Poet.

The Steam-ship Acadia left Boston for Halifax and Liverpool on Thursday, the 16th inst. She carried out 21 passengers, 10,000 letters, and several bags full of newspapers.

Fire at Brunswick. A fire broke out at Brunswick on the night of the 17th inst. destroying several buildings and the Bridge connecting Brunswick and Topsfield. Loss about \$30,000.

Washington letter writers predict a seven months session. There is nothing to be done which might not as well be done in seven weeks.

A writer in the N. Y. Evening Post, says the people of Illinois are prepared for a direct tax for the payment of their State debt—the cheapest way it can be discharged.

"Now I understand why riches are said to have wings," said an Englishman, when he first saw United States money with the Eagle upon it.

The amount of wheat and flour shipped from Chicago for Buffalo in 1840, amounted to 20,000. The amount shipped during the present year amounts to 200,000 bushels.

For the Oxford Democrat.

Mr. Editor: In speaking of the diseases of teeth I shall, as in relation to the anatomy and physiology of the teeth, be guided very much by the experience and observation of others. It will be impossible to give a full intelligible account of all the diseases of the teeth; for I have neither time or place. But I will, as it has been my object heretofore, attempt to point out those which are most frequent and pernicious, as well as some of the remedies which are applicable to each.

There are a number of diseases of the teeth. In the first place we have Caries, which signifies a decay of some portion of the tooth. Then we have several other less frequent diseases, such as Exostosis of the fangs, signifying a growth of bone upon them; Necrosis, the death of a fang or tooth; and Spina Ventosa, meaning a disease of the living membrane of the internal part of the tooth. We also have fractures and wearing down of

the teeth. But the most important of all these diseases is Caries. This is the disease which gives Dentists their business. It is the cause and almost the sole cause of that sore affliction the tooth-ache. It is concerning these teeth that I propose chiefly to speak. The other diseases, some of them at least, are seldom met with, and consequently it is not so necessary that their nature should be so well understood. Were it not for the caries the teeth would be the healthiest organs in the system. Caries, as I said before, is the decay of some part of the teeth by which a part or all the substance is destroyed. Caries is divided into superficial and deep seated, and into simple and complicated caries. By superficial caries is meant a decay of the tooth, commencing on the outside and proceeding inward towards the nerve. By deep seated is meant a decay of the tooth commencing between the enamel and the nerve. By simple caries is meant a decayed tooth before the nerve is exposed; and complicated, when the nerve is exposed.

It has been a question whether a tooth began to decay deep seated or superficial. If it were the case that the teeth commenced decaying between the enamel and nerve, there would be no benefit derived from the use of the brush, or from keeping the mouth and teeth perfectly clean; but on the contrary, they would go on to decay as much as they would in case the mouth and teeth were attended to in the best possible manner. It is a fact, however, now proved beyond question that keeping the teeth clean preserves them from decaying. A great practitioner of dentistry says on this point "that those persons who were constant in keeping their teeth clean had far and beyond comparison better teeth, than those who were dirty and slovenly with them." If we would notice the fact, we should often find the above remark verified in families; although it is not to be doubted that some persons have, naturally, very much better teeth than others.

Another fact proving that caries commences superficially is that caries almost always commences where the enamel is thinnest. Therefore, we see caries often commence at the small cavities in the crown of teeth or at the sides near the gums, or between the teeth where the enamel is thin, or where two teeth press each other. This last remark shows why negro teeth are better than Europeans, because the jaws of the former have a more rounded appearance and are very much larger, giving the teeth more room. This, also, explains why females teeth are more subject to decay than males.

To prove still farther that keeping the teeth clean preserves them from decay, we may compare the different teeth of the same individual. Almost all persons know that their front teeth do not decay near so soon as the double teeth. The under incisors especially, resist decay for a long time after the upper incisors and the grinders of both jaws are decayed and even lost. This is owing entirely to their greater cleanliness. The cutting up and biting of substances has a tendency to keep the teeth clean, and as the under jaw closes within the upper, somewhat similar to a pair of scissors, the incisors of each jaw are mutually cleaned by each other. Consequently these teeth do not decay so soon as those which are used for grinding the food.

From these observations, it would be natural to infer that the teeth commence decaying at the outside of the teeth or superficially. This being the case, it has satisfactorily proved, that much can be done to preserve the teeth, and prevent decay; as also, much can be done to arrest decay after it has already commenced.

T. H. B.

The whole amount of leather manufactured in New England is estimated at \$35,000,000.

Missouri annually produces 12,000 hds of Tobacco. Next year's crop it is estimated will be over 20,000 hds.

Upwards of 15,000 persons are engaged in mining in the United States. A large proportion of them in the coal mines of Pennsylvania.

MARRIED.

On the 18th ult., by Rev. Dr. McGarvey, Mr. Andrew Hulse, son of the Presbyterian Church in Goshen, Orange County, New York, to Miss Esther Smith. The parties, it is said, had not seen each other previous to the marriage, and what is more remarkable, the bride did not know her husband when he came to take her to her new home.

DIED.

In Summer, Monday evening Dec. 20, very suddenly, Mrs. Lydia Howe, wife of Capt. Jesse Howe, aged 57 years.

Notice of Foreclosure.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the twelfth day of December, A. D. 1840, John Simmons, of Canton, in the County of Oxford, by his Deed of Mortgage of Canton, being a part of a tract of land situated in said Canton, containing forty acres more or less, with all the buildings thereon; for a more particular description mentioned. The conditions of said Deed being broken I claim to foreclose the same, and as the mortgagee notice thereof according to the provisions of the Statute in such case made and provided.

Canton, Dec. 23, 1841. EZEKIEL TREAT, Jr. 3w34

Commissioner's Notice. W. E. having been appointed by the Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of

late of Dixfield, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented as insolvent; give notice that six months, commencing the 10th day of October last, have been allowed to the creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend the service assigned us at the office of Isaac Randall, Esq., in Dixfield, on the 7th day of March, and the 18th day of April next.

JOHN J. HOLMAN. JOHN TUCKER. 3w34

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE. WHEREAS Jotham Goodnow, of Norway, in the County of Oxford, by his Deed of Mortgage of Norway, dated the 30th day of October, 1840, conveyed to Asa Thayer, Jr. of said Norway, a certain lot of land situated in Norway Village and by road leading, through said Village, West by Daniel Lane leading from said County road to the Burly ground; and whereas, the said Thayer, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1840, duly conveyed and assigned his interest in said Mortgage, and the notes therein described, to Levi Thayer of Paris, in said County; and whereas, the said Goodnow has broken the conditions in said Mortgage, the said Levi Thayer claims to foreclose said mortgage and to foreclose the Mortgagee's interest in the said Statute in such case made and provided.

LEVI THAYER, by His Attorney, STEPHEN EMERY 3w35

Paris, Dec. 13, 1841.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss: TAKEN on execution and will be sold at public auction, at the Store of Jesse Bradford, in Turner, in said County, on Friday the twenty-eighth day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-two, at one o'clock P. M. all the right in equity which Franklin Gilbert, of Turner, in said County, has to redeem the land or farm on which he now lives, it being the farm well known as the Caleb Gilbert farm.

Turner, Dec. 21, 1841. WESLEY THORP, Deft. Sh'ff. 3w34

The Largest—The Cheapest—The Best. To every Man who wishes to Subscribe for the most Comprehensive and Unexceptionable Family Newspaper in the World.

A NEW VOLUME OF THE UNIVERSAL YANKEE NATION

Will commence on the 1st of January, 1842. On entering the second year of its publication, it will be adorned with new type and embellishments, and improved in value the most attractive paper in the world. As an evidence of the popularity of its publication it is only necessary to state that in one short year from its commencement, it has attained the greater circulation than any other weekly newspaper in New England; and this too, without any of those expedients so often resorted to, in order to excite a large subscription, instead of laboring to deserve one.

In announcing the second volume, the publishers do not, however, rely upon past popularity. It is their purpose to add to it some NEW AND HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE FEATURES, which will be developed in due season. The fact that every thing published in this paper is made COMPLETELY ORIGINAL, and that frequently ENTIRELY NEW, and that the London press, are republished in its spacious columns, and that too without any material diminution of other reading matter, it is a sufficient recommendation to the notice of every man who makes his reading by its intrinsic value, and not by the high price which he pays for it.

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